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JUDGE BLACK'S CHARITY FOR A

FALLEN FRIEND.

**His Letter on Garfield's Case.
Written Three Days Before
the Report of the Po-
land Committee.**

[From the N. Y. Evening Mail, June 17.]

If there is a lawyer in this country who has a constitutional hatred of all public officials who show the slightest tendency toward corruption, it is Judge Jeremiah S. Black, a Democrat of Democrats. With full knowledge, after thorough investigation, he wrote the following letter, which we commend to the careful study of all intelligent and disinterested parties:

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15, 1873.

investigation concerning Mr. Ames's use of the Credit Mobilier, I believed that Gen. Garfield was free from all guilty connection with that business. This opinion was founded not merely on my confidence in his integrity, but on some special knowledge of his case. I may have told you all about it in conversation, but

"I assert unhesitatingly that whatever Gen. Garfield may have done or perhaps to do, he

[illegible]

interests in conflict with his public duty. That all this was to him a perfectly new revelation

all interests in conflict with his public duty. That all this was to him a perfectly new revelation I am as sure as I can be of such a fact, or of any fact which is capable of being proved only by moral circumstances. He told me then the whole story of Train's offer to him and Ames's subsequent solicitation and his own action in the premises, much as he details it to the committee. I do not undertake to reproduce the

my view everything else was insignificant. I did not care whether he made a bargain technically binding or not; his integrity depended upon the question whether he acted with his eyes open. If he had known the true character of the proposition made to him he would not have been endured it much less em-

"Now, couple this with Mr. Ames's admission that he gave no explanation whatever of the matter to Gen. Garfield, then reflect that not a particle of proof exists to show

that he learned anything about it previous to his conversation with me, and I think you will say that it is altogether unjust to put him on the list of those who knowingly and wilfully joined the fraudulent association in question.

J. S. BLACK.

Hon. J. G. BLAINE, Speaker of the House of

of the *Herald* and the *Sun* had any sense of fairness they would let their readers hear the convincing testimony of a lawyer distinguished for his acuteness in detecting guilt—incipient or committed.

**Judge Black's Letter Is Only a
Confession that Garfield
Committed Perjury.**

[From the N. Y. Herald, June 18.]

Our guileless Republican contempor-

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the *Herald* had any sense of fairness it would let its readers see this convincing testimony of a lawyer distinguished for his acuteness in detecting guilt—accipient and committed." The *Mail* is inconsiderate and discourteous in accusing the *Herald* of a want of fairness. In questions of public interest we always practice the fairness of giving both sides a hearing in our columns.

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We have not deviated from this rule in the case of Gen. Garfield. We could not ignore the accusations, because they are a part of the current history of the day, but we have forbore to endorse them, and have only insisted that they should be met and refuted.

As to Judge Black's exculpatory letter, we are only half a day behind our zealous evening contemporary in reproducing it. The *Mail* printed it last evening; we print it this morning. We

As to Judge Black's exculpatory letter, we are only half a day behind our zealous evening contemporary in reproducing it. The *Mail* printed it last evening; we print it this morning. We might, indeed, have given it half a day advance of our contemporary instead of half a day behind, but so slight a difference

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rence as the fraction of a day affords no excuse for the discourtesy of charging us with a want of fairness. Judge Black's letter came under our notice only before yesterday, but it seemed so inadequate a defence, and in some respects so damaging to Judge Black's agent, that we preferred to wait a day, hoping that Gen. Garfield would ac-

pt the proffered courtesy of our col-
 umns for a defence which could not be
 easily riddled into shreds. We are
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the proffered courtesy of our columns for a defence which could not be easily riddled into shreds. We are confident that Mr. Garfield could not make so lame an argument for himself as Judge Black made for his disgraced client. Our offer to give him Garfield all the space which he might choose to take for refuting the charges should have exempted us from the hasty and unwarranted imputation of the *Mail*. The *Herald* aims to treat everybody with justice. In order to treat

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s advantage to public would be for
ed him an exception, but we of-
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advantage to public but would be for
ded him an exceptional cash, but we of
demonstrating a national opportunity
fitting his accusations of innocence and
We think it a mistake to shame.
My friends, I am a mistake for Gen. Gar-
ters as a mistake to parade Judge Black's
to write a defensive document. It
ical effort to serve his client in a most
emergency, and having failed to
fulfill his object then, it is a boom-
now. Its date was Feb. 15, 1873
three days before the report of the
oland committee. Although attended

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That ground of defence was abandoned entirely, and Judge Black was reduced to "plead the baby act." Mr. Garfield swore that he never touched the gun; Judge Black pleaded that when he handled it he did not know that it was

We suppose nobody is quite green enough to imagine that Judge Black volunteered his defensive letter. Mr. Garfield found himself in a desperate situation and applied to a great Democratic lawyer in distress. The

Black lawyer to "exaggerate him." The Republican client must have felt that he was hard pressed when he had recourse to such aid. But the Poland committee was then preparing its report, and Mr. Garfield felt that he was in the crisis of his brilliant career. Three days after Judge Black's letter the Poland committee made its report to Congress. The report, like Judge Black's letter, discredited Mr. Garfield's story.

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent. dividend

The census report will show a very large increase of population in Arkansas.

A petition 188 yards long and signed by 34,000 women of Michigan, praying Congress to prohibit by law the making and selling of ardent spirits in this country, was presented in the House by Mr. Brewster during the late session of Congress—

what I believe to be honest and right," wrote Gen. Hancock in 1867, "when the greedy horde of thieves and plunderers who hungered for the life blood of Louisiana and Texas found him resolutely guarding those States, that sounded his death-knell, and Congress tied him hand and foot by hostile resolutions that have since been the cause of his death."

A system of grain robbery has been discovered at Baltimore by which certain Western dealers were defrauded of some \$200,000. It is a case of the kind which is not likely to be repeated.

large amounts. Complaints having come from Liverpool merchants that cargoes of grain shipped via Baltimore were short four or five hundred bushels, the matter was put in the hands of the police for investigation. After studying the question closely the detectives finally discovered an ingenious contrivance by which large quan-

ies of grain, after being measured instead of passing down the chute of the elevator into the vessel which was being loaded, slipped down into the elevator again. The result of the investigation was the arrest of the owner and peripendents of one of the largest Baltimore elevators, and their indictment by the grand jury. The losses of

English law requires that all candidates for Parliament, whether successful or not, shall file statements of their expenses in contesting seats in Parlia-

ent. This has already been done in nearly all cases in Great Britain, and we can therefore get a pretty accurate notion of the cost of placing those two expensive letters, "M. P.," behind one's name. The most expensive seat yet recorded is Bradford, where it cost two liberals \$13,000 apiece to be elected, while a Conservative candidate spent

While the Conservative Government spent £22,000 and was defeated. These may appear stiff figures for an office entertained without pay, but are small as compared with the cost of seats in Parliament fifty or a hundred years ago, when as much as \$2,500,000 was spent on a single district. While political expenses, however, are decreasing in Eng-

nd, they appear to be increasing in
his country. The contested election
of Curtin against Yocum in the
twentieth Pennsylvania District has
cost these two gentlemen no less than
\$25,000. If we add to this the amount
expended by them in the canvass of this
District, it will be seen that it costs
nearly as much to be elected M. C. in

close district in this country and secure your seat as to become M. P. in Great Britain.
